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interpretation of the theoretic basis of the great reform movement of the thirties. To many that movement is characterized by far-reaching modifications of the doctrines of the classical school, but not by an abandonment of their essentials. The "social responsibility of the community" was negative rather than positive, and was intended to prevent degeneracy rather than to promote advancement. Reform of the poor laws would result in social progress by increasing individual responsibility, not by decreasing it. Productivity affected *directly* the wages fund, not wages. Self-help was still regarded as fundamental. In theory, rigid individualism was still supreme.

It seems strange that such a comprehensive analysis of the views of this period should take no account of the doctrine of utilitarianism, which, by requiring that all theories be submitted to the test of actual conditions, influenced profoundly the viewpoint of the time. Nevertheless, Dr. Marburg's monograph is an able review of an interesting period in England's social development. Its style is clear, concise, and logical.

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#### NEW BOOKS

CROS-MAYREVIELLE, G. *Traité de l'assistance hospitalière*. Three volumes. (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1913. Pp. 1829, illus. 36 fr.)

FOSSEYEUX, M. *Les grands travaux hospitaliers à Paris au dix-neuvième siècle*. (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1913. Pp. 46. 1.50 fr.)

HILLS, J. W. and WOODS, M. *Poor law reform. A practical programme. The scheme of the Unionist social reform committee*. (London: King. 1913. Pp. 64. 1s.)

WEBER, A. *Les miséreux. Troisième partie: Essai sur le problème de la misère, l'aide sociale au nécessiteux adultes valides*. (Paris: Rivière. 1913. Pp. xi, 493. 5 m.)

————— *San Francisco relief survey*. (New York: Survey Associates, Inc. 1913. Pp. 510. \$3.50.)

### Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

*Socialism and Democracy in Europe*. By SAMUEL P. ORTH. (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1913. Pp. iv, 352. \$1.50.)

*Applied Socialism. A Study of the Application of Socialistic*